

CONFIDENTIAL]

[No. 37 of 1894.]

# SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 11th September 1894.

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| No.                | Name.            | Locality.          | Name of publisher.           | Date of paper.       | Date of receipt. | Circulation. |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| <b>URDU.</b>       |                  |                    |                              |                      |                  |              |
| <b>Monthly.</b>    |                  |                    |                              |                      |                  |              |
| 1                  | Hálat-i-Hind     | Allahabad          | Munshi Muhammad Hussain Khan | For Aug. ...         | 6th Sep. ...     | 500 copies   |
| 2                  | Káiyath Samáshár | Ditto              | Babu Awadh Bihari Lal, M.A.  | " Sep. ...           | " "              | 200 "        |
| 3                  | Safir-i-Kashmir  | Saharanpur         | Pandit Avtar Kishan          | " July ...           | 6th "            | 250 "        |
| 4                  | Zamánah          | Agra               | Khawája Tajammul Hussain     | " Aug. ...           | " "              | " "          |
| <b>Bi-monthly.</b> |                  |                    |                              |                      |                  |              |
| 5                  | Akhbar-i-Hind    | Amroha (Moradshah) | Sayyid Muhammad MAHA Hussain | 5th Sep. ...         | 10th Sep. ...    | 100 copies   |
| 6                  | Social Reformer  | Jampur             | Wájlá Ali                    | 1st July & 15th Aug. | 6th "            | 200 "        |



| No.                      | Name.                                       | Locality.            | Name of publisher.                    | Date of paper.                         | Date of receipt.     | Circulation.   |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| <b>URDU—(continued).</b> |   |                      |                                       |  |                      |  |
| <b>Tri-monthly.</b>      |   |                      |                                       |  |                      |  |
| 7                        | Akhbār-i-Imāmiā ...                         | Lucknow ...          | Saiyad Abid Ali ...                   | 8th Sep. ...                           | 8th Sep. ...         | 347 copies.  |
| 8                        | Dabir-i-Hind ...                            | Agra ...             | Muhammad Amin-ul-din.                 | 10th & 20th Aug. & 1st Sep.            | 10th " ...           | 45 "   |
| 9                        | Hamid-ul-Akhbār ...                         | Moradabad ...        | Ilāhi Bakhsh ...                      | 31st Aug. ...                          | 6th " ...            | 108 "  |
| 10                       | Kanauj Punch ...                            | Kanauj (Farukhabad). | Bhaggu Khān ...                       | 10th Sep. ...                          | 11th " ...           | 200 "  |
| <b>Weekly.</b>           |   |                      |                                       |  |                      |  |
| 11                       | Agra Akhbār ...                             | Agra ...             | Khwājā Tajammul Husain.               | 7th Sep. ...                           | 9th Sep. ...         | 50 copies.   |
| 12                       | Akhbār-i-Klam ...                           | Meerut ...           | Hakim Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khān.  | 4th " ...                              | 7th " ...            | 150 "  |
| 13                       | Akhbār-i-Islām ...                          | Agra ...             | Maulvi Wāris Ali ...                  | 8th " ...                              | 9th " ...            | 526 "  |
| 14                       | Alwaqt ...                                  | Gorakhpur ...        | Muhammad Sa'īd ...                    | 5th " ...                              | 8th " ...            | 325 "  |
| 15                       | Anis-i-Hind ...                             | Meerut ...           | Bābu Rām Chandra Vaishya.             | 8th " ...                              | 9th " ...            | 250 "  |
| 16                       | Asād ...                                    | Lucknow ...          | Munshi Muhammad Sajjād Husain.        | 7th " ...                              | " " ...              | 250 "  |
| 17                       | Cawnpore Gazette ...                        | Cawnpore ...         | Babu Harnām Singh                     | 23rd Aug. & 1st Sep.                   | 11th " ...           | 500 "  |
| 18                       | Colonel ...                                 | Moradabad ...        | Pandit Banwāri Lal Misra.             | 1st & 8th Sep. ...                     | 5th & 11th " ...     | 250 "  |
| 19                       | Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...                       | Bareilly ...         | Munshi Thākur Prasād.                 | 1st " ...                              | 6th " ...            | 400 "  |
| 20                       | Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...                     | Rāmpur ...           | Muhammad Husain Khān.                 | 3rd " ...                              | 5th " ...            | 446 "  |
| 21                       | Fitnah ...                                  | Gorakhpur ...        | Hāfiz Nizām Ahmad                     | 1st " ...                              | 6th " ...            | 500 "  |
| 22                       | Hindustāni ...                              | Lucknow ...          | Munshi Ganga Prasād Varmā.            | 5th " ...                              | 7th " ...            | 300 "  |
| 23                       | Karnāmāh ...                                | Ditto ...            | Maulvi Muhammad Yāqūb.                | 2nd " ...                              | 5th " ...            | 275 "  |
| 24                       | Matla-i-Nūr ...                             | Cawnpore ...         | Munshi Bihari Lal...                  | 1st & 8th " ...                        | 5th & 11th " ...     | 50 "   |
| 25                       | Mihr-i-Nimroz ...                           | Bijnor ...           | Hāfiz Muhammad Karīm-ullah.           | 7th " ...                              | 11th " ...           | 400 "  |
| 26                       | Naiyar-i-Azam ...                           | Moradabad ...        | S. Ibn Ali ...                        | 5th " ...                              | 5th " ...            | 180 "  |
| 27                       | Najm-ul-Hind ...                            | Sahāranpur ...       | Pandit Avatār Kishnū                  | 8th " ...                              | 11th " ...           | 475 "  |
| 28                       | Najm-ul-Hind ...                            | Jaunpur ...          | Maulvi Muhammad Muhsin.               | 3rd " ...                              | 8th " ...            | 60 "   |
| 29                       | Nasīm-i-Agra ...                            | Agra ...             | Babu Jamnā Dās Biswās.                | 7th " ...                              | 9th " ...            | 450 "  |
| 30                       | Nasīm-i-Hind ...                            | Fatehpur ...         | Muhammad Nawāz Khan.                  | 30th Aug. ...                          | 8th " ...            | 70 "   |
| 31                       | Nizām-ul-Mulk ...                           | Moradabad ...        | Qāsi Muhammad Fahīm-ul-din.           | 8th Sep. ...                           | 10th " ...           | 220 "  |
| 32                       | Nūr-ul-Anwār ...                            | Cawnpore ...         | Hāfiz Muhammad Abdul Hamid Khān.      | " " ...                                | 9th " ...            | 171 "  |
| 33                       | Oudh Punch ...                              | Lucknow ...          | Munshi Muhammad Sajjād Husain.        | 6th " ...                              | " " ...              | 300 "  |
| 34                       | Police News ...                             | Meerut ...           | Shekh Habib Ahmad                     | 1st " ...                              | 5th " ...            | 600 "  |
| 35                       | Rahbar ...                                  | Moradabad ...        | Pandit Partāp Kishun.                 | 8th " ...                              | 10th " ...           | 300 "  |
| 36                       | Risā-ul-Akhbār ...                          | Gorakhpur ...        | Hāfiz Nizām Ahmad.                    | 1st " ...                              | 6th " ...            | 500 "  |
| 37                       | Sitāra-i-Hind ...                           | Moradabad ...        | Pandit Banwāri Lal Misra.             | 4th " ...                              | 9th " ...            | 125 "  |
| 38                       | Tohfa-i-Hind ...                            | Bijnor ...           | Munshi Jairāj Singh                   | 6th " ...                              | 10th " ...           | 304 "  |
| 39                       | Tāti-i-Hind ...                             | Meerut ...           | Maulvi Saiyad Muhammad Sajjād Husain. | 31st Aug. ...                          | 6th " ...            | 200 "  |
| 40                       | Urdū Akhbār ...                             | Moradabad ...        | Munshi Muhammad Abdul Aziz.           | 18th & 25th July & 8th Aug. & 4th Sep. | 10th " ...           | 25 "   |
| 41                       | Vernacular Advertiser ...                   | Lucknow ...          | Rāmji Dās Bhārgava.                   | 7th Sep. ...                           | 7th " ...            | 1,000 "  |
| 42                       | Zamānah ...                                 | Cawnpore ...         | Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khan.    | 6th " ...                              | " " ...              | 200 "  |
| <b>Daily.</b>            |   |                      |                                       |  |                      |  |
| 43                       | Oudh Akhbār ...                             | Lucknow ...          | Munshi Shiva Prasād                   | 5th to 11th Sep. ...                   | 5th to 11th Sep. ... | 521 copies (including 22 copies taken by Government).  |
| <b>URDU-ENGLISH.</b>     |   |                      |                                       |  |                      |  |
| <b>Monthly.</b>          |   |                      |                                       |  |                      |  |
| 44                       | Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College Magazine. | Aligarh ...          | Munshi Niyaz Muhammad Khān.           | For Sep. ...                           | 7th Sep. ...         | —  |
| <b>Bi-weekly.</b>        |   |                      |                                       |  |                      |  |
| 45                       | Aligarh Institute Gazette ...               | Aligarh ...          | Muhammad Mumtāz-ul-din.               | 4th & 7th Sep. ...                     | 6th & 9th Sep. ...   | 460 copies (including 200 copies taken by Government). |
| <b>HINDI.</b>            |   |                      |                                       |  |                      |  |
| <b>Monthly.</b>          |   |                      |                                       |  |                      |  |
| 46                       | Bhārat Sudashā Pravartak ...                | Farukhabad ...       | Nārāyan Dās ...                       | For Aug. ...                           | 7th Sep. ...         | 375 copies.  |



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| HINDI—(concluded). |                           |                        |   | 1894.               |          | 1894.                |          |  |
| Weekly.            |                           |                        |   |                     |          |                      |          |  |
| 47                 | Almora Akhbār ...         | Almora ...             | Munshi Sadā Nand Sanwāl.                | 3rd                 | Sep. ... | 5th                  | Sep. ... | 104 copies.  |
| 48                 | Bhārat Jiwan ...          | Benares ...            | Bābū Rām Krishna Varmā.                 | "                   | " ...    | "                    | " ...    | 1,500 "  |
| 49                 | Prayāg Samāchār ...       | Allahabad ...          | Pandit Jagan Nāth Tiwāri.               | 6th                 | " ...    | 9th                  | " ...    | 400 "  |
| 50                 | Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākar ... | Udaipur ...            | Ashyāchālāk Dān ...                     | 3rd                 | " ...    | 7th                  | " ...    | 65 "   |
| Daily.             |                           |                        |   |                     |          |                      |          |  |
| 51                 | Hindustān ...             | Kālānkār (Partābgarh). | Pandit Devi Dayāl Shukla.               | 5th to 9th Sep. ... |          | 6th to 10th Sep. ... |          | 470 copies.  |
| HINDI-URDU.        |                           |                        |   |                     |          |                      |          |  |
| Monthly.           |                           |                        |   |                     |          |                      |          |  |
| 52                 | Jāt Samāchār ...          | Kāgarol (Agra).        | Chaudhri Kanhai Singh.                  | For                 | Aug. ... | 6th                  | Sep. ... | 650 copies.  |
| Weekly.            |                           |                        |   |                     |          |                      |          |  |
| 53                 | Kāshi Patrikā ...         | Benares ...            | Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A. | 7th                 | Sep. ... | 9th                  | Sep. ... | 500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government.) |
| Bi-weekly.         |                           |                        |   |                     |          |                      |          |  |
| 54                 | Jaipur Gazette ...        | Jaipur ...             | Munshi Mahāvīr Prasad.                  | 29th                | Aug. ... | 7th                  | Sep. ... | 100 copies.  |
| MARATHI.           |                           |                        |   |                     |          |                      |          |  |
| Weekly.            |                           |                        |   |                     |          |                      |          |  |
| 55                 | Subodh Sindhu ...         | Khandwa ...            | Lakshman Anant Prayāgi.                 | 5th                 | Sep. ... | 7th                  | Sep. ... | 350 copies.  |
| MARATHI-ENGLISH.   |                           |                        |   |                     |          |                      |          |  |
| Weekly.            |                           |                        |   |                     |          |                      |          |  |
| 56                 | Nyāya Sudhā ...           | Nāgpur ...             | Sadā Shiva Rām Chandra Patwardhan.      | 3rd                 | Sep. ... | 6th                  | Sep. ... | 375 copies.  |



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

*Azād.*  
7th September 1894.

1. The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 7th September, referring to the confirmation of Nawab Wikar-ul-Umra in the appointment of Prime Minister, and the departure of Mr. Plowden, the Resident, from Hyderabad on three months leave, observes that these two events are likely to produce

Hyderabad affairs.

important changes in the administration. It remains to be seen what reforms are now introduced by the new Prime Minister who deferred them pending his confirmation, though the editor does not expect much from him. The Nizam's two previous selections for the office of Prime Minister proved failures, and the public waits to see how his third nominee acquits himself. His Highness labours under a serious misapprehension in thinking that the Prime Ministers should be selected from among the Hyderabad nobility. The departure of Mr. Plowden from Hyderabad will give the State some rest. New difficulties will not crop up in rapid succession during his absence.

*Police News.*  
1st September 1894.

2. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 1st September, in continuation of its

*Police News on the Tonk administration.*

previous article, brings two more charges against the Tonk darbar. *Fourthly*, during the Nawab's tour in his State in June 1893, Sahibzadah Abdul Alim Khan the Revenue Assistant, who is son to Sahibzadah Ubaidullah Khan, and Mian Muhammad, the late Naib Bakhshi, were found to have prepared an anonymous petition addressed to the Political Agent, bringing a number of grave charges against the Nawab and the Mir Munshi. Mian Muhammad was dismissed and expelled from the State, but Sahibzadah Abdul Alim Khan was simply warned. Why was the latter so leniently dealt with, though he was equally guilty with the former? Mian Muhammad was recalled to Tonk soon after and appointed to an office. It may reasonably be assumed that his sudden recall was due to a threat on his part to offer proof in support of the charges referred to in the petition. *Fifthly*, the editor describes the circumstances under which the Nawab secretly received a present of Rs. 3,000 from Partab Chand, kanungo at Sironj, and contends that though His Highness called the amount a present, it was really a bribe.

*Police News.*  
1st September 1894.

3. The same paper, referring to the comments made by the *Safir-i-Tonk* of

*Police News, Safir-i-Tonk and the Tonk administration.*

the 20th August, on the article which appeared in the *Police News* of the 24th June regarding Tonk, observes that the *Safir* freely indulges in abuse, but that abuse is no argument. The editor of the *Police News* is a British subject, and has therefore nothing to fear from the Nawab and his prime minister. The *Safir* says that the State has established many law Courts, and gives an instance of the Nawab's justice. On the 17th August as the Nawab was returning from the mosque, an oil-presser made an oral complaint that the Seth's men prevented him from making an addition to his house which was situated close to the Seth's house. His Highness at once proceeded to the place, asked Seth's men what objection they had, and permitted the oil-presser to build his house. But such interference on the part of the Nawab reflects no credit on the administration. If there are regular Courts of justice in the State, His Highness need not have interfered and decided the case in a summary way.

*Almora Akhbār.*  
3rd September 1894.

4. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 3rd September, says that the Lahore Tribune

*Europeans in the service of the Maharaja of Patiala.*

complains that the Maharaja of Patiala has some Europeans and Eurasians for his constant companions who are fattening on the revenues of the State. If the complaint is well founded, His Highness has not been well advised in reposing implicit confidence in unknown persons and neglecting his old and trustworthy native officers. The Government of India had better interfere in such matters, and prevent Indian Chiefs from indiscriminately taking Europeans and Eurasians into their service.



5. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st August, refers to the alleged misconduct of Railway Officials at Umballa, who removed

*TÚTI-I-HIND.*  
31st August 1894.

Alleged misconduct of the Railway Officials towards the Mahárája of Patiala at Umballa.

from the down-mail train the first class carriage, which the Mahárája of Patiala had engaged, owing to his being late only a minute or two, and to the circumstance that the Mahárája was consequently obliged to take his seat in a third class carriage; all his servants and luggage being left behind. The *Túti* thinks that the conduct of the Railway Officials was quite inexcusable. Seeing the Mahárája approaching the station, they should not have removed his reserve carriage from the train. The train could have no difficulty in recovering a few minutes. On the other hand, the Mahárája should have a proper sense of self-respect and refrain from making frequent railway journeys and taking ordinary Europeans for his companions, which has lowered his dignity.

6. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for August, quotes the comments of the *Akhbár-i-Ám* of Lahore on Sir George Chesney's

*HÁLAT-I-HIND.*  
August 1894.

Sir George Chesney's article about India in the *Nineteenth Century*.

article in the *Nineteenth Century* (*vide* paragraphs 4, 5 and 6, pages 318-20 of the Selections from the Vernacular Newspapers published in the Panjab, No. 29, for the week ending 21st July 1894), and observes that Sir George considers the English system of rule unsuited to this country. He recommends the revival of the oriental system which his countrymen in the past, who founded the British rule in this country, condemned as tyrannical and barbarous. He lays claims to superior wisdom and wishes the Government of India to tyrannize over the people like Changez Khan and Halaku Shah. If a man seeks to injure the very country which has long fed him and his family, he renders himself liable to the charge of ingratitude. There is reason to fear that Anglo-Indians of Sir George Chesney's school will soon bring British rule into disrepute, and create widespread disaffection towards Government. If a prince of the English Royal family were made king of this country, as is the wish of the people, hundreds of Anglo-Indians who are living on the fat of the land like him, would be turned out of the country before long.

## II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

7. The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Nagpur), of the 3rd September, referring to the movement set on foot in Berar to hold a Provincial Conference in the first week of November next with a view

*NYÁYA SUDHÁ.*  
3rd September 1894.

Need for holding a Provincial Conference at Nagpur.

to discuss and represent the wants of the province to the Local Administration, urges that a similar Conference should be held at Nagpur. The Central Provinces considerably exceed the Berars in area and population, and by no means yield the palm to the latter in the matter of spread of education; passing as they do 25 or 30 graduates every year. There are many important questions which might be taken up by the Conference. For instance, full information should be obtained regarding the distress prevailing in the Saugor and Damoh districts, and the attention of the Chief Commissioner should be drawn to the inadequate relief provided for the famine-stricken people. As regards the settlement operations going on in the province, the period of settlement far from being extended, has been diminished, and the land-holders' share has been fixed only at 35 instead of 50 per cent of the profits. The whole of the patwari fund is not distributed among the patwaris, but a portion is saved and credited to the Government Revenues. The hardships caused to the people by the Forest rules are deserving of notice. No rules have yet been framed by the Local Administration regarding the appointment of University graduates to the posts of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildár, Naib Tahsildár, Munsif and Police Inspector. The editor refers to other such matters.

8. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th September, in continuation of its previous article on the cow-killing question, says that the

*NASIM-I-AGRA.*  
7th September 1894.

Cow-killing question.

subsequent proceedings of the Musalmans clearly show that they were fully conscious that a departure from old custom on their part would beyond doubt lead to riots. It is evident from the Government Re-



solution itself that no affrays occurred until the arrival of officers and that no officer was attacked by the Hindus. It is surprising that the appearance of officers on the scene proved a signal for riots. Hindus were killed in the riots, and afterwards thousands of Hindu families were ruined by police oppression. As the Hindus did not interfere with the officials, the police had no business to fire on them. If the Musalmans attacked the Hindus in self-defence, they were not justified in doing so; the police being present on the spot to protect them. If the Hindus were opposed to the killing of a cow, and Mr. Brunyate was not prepared to give any orders, the proper course for him was to take over the cow from the Musalmans. Had this been done, the outbreak would have been avoided. Hence it will be seen that the disturbances which proved so disastrous to the Hindus were brought about by many unwise acts of commission and omission on the part of the district officers. And it is proceedings like these which induce common people to imagine that Government is pursuing the divide-and-rule policy. The introduction of the so-called greased cartridges was generally regarded for many years as the cause of the mutiny of 1857, but Sir John Kaye has clearly shown that the mutiny was really the result of a conspiracy among the friends of the Mugal family to restore Mugal supremacy. Likewise a careful inquiry into the religious riots of last year will show that the charges brought against the cow-protection societies, the educated Hindus, and the native newspapers in the Government Resolution are without foundation. The *Nasim* is not prepared to agree with Government in thinking that cow-killing has been enjoined by any religion or that even it is an old custom. The *Nasim* quotes an article headed *Gāya-ki-Azmat*, i.e., the "Greatness of the Cow," from the *India Gazette* of Bombay, dated the 10th November 1893, in which the writer endeavours to show that kine were held in high respect by the Jews, the ancient Persian Kings and Parsis, and were never killed by the prophet, the founder of Islam. Bakr-Id is observed by the Musalmans in memory of the sacrifice performed by Ibrahim; but he killed a ram, not a cow. The writer quotes the prophet's traditions in which he declared that cow's milk was wholesome, but that her flesh was unwholesome, and that a cow-killer, a drunkard, a tree-cutter and a slave-dealer would be condemned to hell.

URDU AKHBAR,  
4th September 1894.

9. The *Urdu Akhbār* (Bareilly), of the 4th September, says that the Musal-

Petition of the Musalmans of Bareilly  
to Government regarding the Muharram.

mans of Bareilly were dissatisfied with the orders of the District Magistrate regarding the Muharram and the Hindu marriages, and submitted a petition to the Local Government. It would appear that he told them that their Muharram which occurred at different times of the year was the cause of dissension, and that in not adhering to the old agreement they were kicking the tombs, and blackening the faces, of their forefathers. If he really addressed them in this way, the use of such words is to be deeply regretted. The petition was forwarded by the Local Government to him for report, who sent for the petitioners and enquired into their grievances. The Musalmans simply want that in accordance with old custom no Hindu music-playing should be allowed in public streets during the Muharram. If the Hindu marriages come off, they should be held quietly. On the occasion of the late Bakr-Id, too, the Musalmans were harshly treated. Sacrifices were to be performed on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of the month of Zilhij, but the Musalmans were strictly forbidden to purchase any cattle for sacrifice during those days; such cattle being ordered to be purchased by the 9th day. The people are said to possess full religious liberty under British rule, but is this what is meant by religious liberty? It is to be hoped His Honour the Lieutenant Governor will make a thorough inquiry and prohibit all Hindu music during the Muharram.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI,  
1st September 1894.

10. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 1st September, states that on the

Religious dispute at Agrás, Bareilly  
district.

day of Dadhikandon, the Hindus held a religious procession at Agrás, a village situated at the distance of a few miles from the Bareilly city. The Musalmans interfered with the procession, but the police were able to prevent an affray. It is believed that ten or twelve Musalmans have already been arrested, but other offenders have made themselves scarce.



11. The *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st September, publishes aRİYÁZ-UL-AKHBAR.  
1st September 1894.Case of the editor of the *Qaisar*  
*Punch*, Ballia.communication from a correspondent who, referring to the case of Agha Hasan, the editor of the *Ballia Qaisar Punch*, observes that the Deputy Magistrate found the editor handcuffed and clad in tattered clothes.

The Deputy Magistrate was told by the Thánadar that the editor was taken into custody, as a report had been made by the servants of Abdul Hakim, the Naib Tahsildár, accusing him of robbery. The Deputy Magistrate asked for the police diary and the check book, but he was told that the head muharrir had taken them to his house. The Deputy Magistrate sent over his orderly to the head muharrir's house, but the orderly could find neither the head muharrir nor the required books there. Why was not the head muharrir punished for his absence from the police station, and why was he not prosecuted under section 29 of the Police Act for removing the books from the station? It might be assumed that no report had been made against the editor by that time, and that this is the reason why the books had been concealed. A number of respectable men were placed before the Deputy Magistrate on the false charge of having besieged the police station. He took down their statements and let them off on their executing bonds for attendance. Next morning the diary was prepared; and although the Deputy Magistrate desired to make the preliminary investigation himself, the District Magistrate transferred the case to the District Superintendent of Police for the purpose. The Superintendent owed the accused a grudge, as the latter had once submitted a petition against him. The editor applied to the District Magistrate and forwarded a telegram to the Local Government objecting to the investigation being made by the Superintendent. But the Government gave no reply until the investigation had been finished. The Superintendent amended the charge and forwarded the papers to the District Magistrate. The charge against the editor was that he had with the help of some other men forcibly taken a spittoon, a pair of shoes, a betel dish and a sheet of cloth, and the District Magistrate following the policy of the day fined him Rs. 100, under section 323, of the Penal Code. An appeal has been filed before the Sessions Judge of Gházipur who has made a reference to the District Magistrate of Ballia on the following points. *First*, whether the Peshkar (Naib Tahsildár) read the newspaper, whether he thought that a certain article in the paper applied to him, and if so, why did he think so? *Secondly*, why was Agha Hasan handcuffed? *Thirdly*, why were the check book and the diary removed from the police station, where was the head muharrir, and why was the diary not shown to the Deputy Magistrate? *Fourthly*, why was Agha Hasan's petition of 5th May 1894 referred to in his statement, not brought on record? *Fifthly*, whether Agha Hasan made a report or not, and when he did so. The Magistrate and the police will find it difficult to answer these queries in a satisfactory manner. If editors are brought into difficulty by false charges of theft, &c., being trumped up against them for exposing the irregular proceedings of officers, Government will have no means of obtaining local information from an independent source. Government should interfere and save respectable men from police oppression in Ballia.

12. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for August, referring to the orders issuedHÁLAT-I-HIND.  
August 1894.

Orders issued by the Punjab Government regarding the submission of reports on cases in which Europeans are accused of killing natives.

by the Punjab Government as to the submission of reports by the district officers on cases in which Europeans are accused of killing natives, observes that in future Europeans will not even be charged with causing the deaths of natives. But all such deaths will be declared to be accidental and the records deposited. The lives of natives are of no more value than those of cocks or sheep, and therefore the Government need not be at all anxious about their safety.

## 13. The same paper complains that in a revenue case an officer at Allahabad

HÁLAT-I-HIND.  
August 1894.

A Revenue Court at Allahabad accused of examining witnesses in a case without the consent of the parties.

himself summoned and examined witnesses whom the parties did not like to call, and considers the proceeding illegal.



**HĀLAT-I-HIND.**  
August 1894.

14. The same paper complains that a young Magistrate at Allahabad discharged an accused person, who was charged with abducting a married woman for illicit intercourse and illegally confining her, on the ground that the woman was taken away with the consent of her mother. The decision is opposed to law and will encourage women to commit adultery without the consent of their husbands.

**HĀLAT-I-HIND.**  
August 1894.

15. The same journal complains that the Amīn, who is entrusted with the partition work in the Allahabad district, levies blackmail from the landholders, and injures the lot or share of any landholder who does not grease his palm. Complaints to the officers result in nothing. The partition work had better be done by the pargana officers.

**KĀRNĀMAH.**  
2nd September 1894.

16. The *Kārnāmah* (Lucknow), of the 2nd September, does not approve of the management of religious endowments being entrusted to Government officials, and observes that if the Government officers made a point of carrying out the wishes of the donors, the measure would be most commendable. But in a few instances in which the endowments have been brought under the control of the Government officers, the result has been very unsatisfactory. The officers have encouraged the purchase of unnecessary furniture and the construction of their own memorials in utter disregard of the charitable purposes for which the funds are intended. To check the misappropriation of such funds by the trustees, Government might appoint Committees for the management of the endowments; no official interference being allowed.

**HĀLAT-I-HIND.**  
August 1894.

17. The *Hālat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for August, says that Sir Auckland Colvin attributes the growing poverty of this country to the high fees which the litigants have to pay to Vakils and Barristers. Probably the large incomes of the European Barristers have created this idea in his mind. But he ought to know better. The Vakils receive considerable lower fees than the European Barristers. The Court-fee revenue greatly exceeds the incomes of legal practitioners put together, and therefore the impoverishment of the country is due to the levy of heavy Court-fees by Government rather than to the fees paid to Barristers and Pleaders. Again as the courts pay little attention to the cases of men who appear in person, the proceedings in the High Courts are conducted in English, and the laws are ambiguous, litigants cannot do without counsel. Sometimes Pleaders and Barristers are moved with pity and remit their fees in whole or in part; but Courts are inexorable, and insist on the payment of their fees in full. Example is better than precept. Why does Government engage the services of Barristers and Pleaders, when its officers know the law and the Judges themselves are its own servants? In engaging counsel Government does in a way employ the people's money against the people themselves, which is hardly justifiable. It is always ready to reduce chaprasis and punka coolies, but why does it not dispense with the services of Government pleaders and prosecutors, which would result in a large saving?

**NAJM-UL-HIND.**  
8th September 1894.

18. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Sahāranpur), of the 8th September, finds fault with the Sahāranpur Municipal Board for not publishing the proceedings of its meetings in the local newspaper for the information of the public.

**HINDUSTAN**  
7th September 1894.

19. The *Hindustan* (Kalakankar), of the 7th September, says that there has hardly been an improvement in the state of things in Saugor and Damoh in the Central Provinces, when Garhwal has been threatened by a famine. Wheat already sells at five seers the rupee, and as there is very severe distress among the poorer classes, relief works had better be opened by Government.



20. The same paper, of the 8th September, complains that a cruel custom prevails among some classes of Hindus. When a sick man is considered past recovery and he sees his end at hand, he asks his relatives to take him to the neighbouring river. When he is about to breathe his last, they lay him on the ground; the lower half of his body being immersed in water. Sometimes men taken to the bank of the river have to lie there for several days before they die. The custom is an inhuman one; the dying man who gets himself removed to the bank of the river is guilty of suicide; and those who accede to his wishes are liable to the charge of murder. Government should put down the custom with a strong hand.

HINDUSTANI.  
8th September 1894.

Custom among the Hindus of taking their dying relatives to the banks of rivers.

21. The *Prayag Samachar*, (Allahabad), of the 6th September, referring to the circumstance that Her Majesty is in the habit of knitting gloves, stockings and comforters, observes that men and women who pass their time in idleness should take a lesson from Her Majesty. However, Her Majesty could employ her time more usefully by exercising control over the administration in her extensive dominions on which the sun never sets. In this country trade is not flourishing and people are being reduced to poverty. Government does not take steps for the improvement of agriculture, and no remission of revenue is generally granted on the failure of crops. Taxation is very heavy, the Civil Service Examination is not held here, and Hindi is not taught in schools. Her Majesty might well devote her attention to these and other such matters.

PRAYAG SAMACHAR.  
6TH SEPTEMBER  
1894.

Suggestion as to devotion of attention by Her Majesty to Indian affairs.

- 22 The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 3rd September, referring to the bursting of the Gohna lake, observes that all officials who were engaged in work connected with the lake are entitled to praise. But highest praise is due to Colonel Pulford, who foretold the time of the catastrophe in April last, and suggested the precautionary measures for the protection of life and property.

ALMORA AKHBAR.  
3RD SEPTEMBER  
1894.

Colonel Pulford's services in connection with the Gohna lake.

23. A Musalman trader writing from Cawnpore to the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 5th September, censures the Hindu and Musalman members of the Cawnpore Municipal Board for their taking little interest in sanitary matters, and allowing a large number of people to die during the late cholera epidemic. The writer calls upon the voters to elect better members, and not to give their votes blindly in future.

HINDUSTANI.  
5th August 1894.

Alleged indifference of the native members of the Cawnpore Municipal Board to sanitary matters.

### III.—EDUCATION.

24. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 5th September, referring to the movement set on foot for the establishment of a memorial to Mr. Nesfield, observes that if any men stand under any obligations to him, they should establish a memorial by all means. But they are not justified in bringing pressure on the teachers in schools to contribute subscriptions.

HINDUSTANI.  
5th September 1894.

Proposal to establish a memorial to Mr. Nesfield.

25. The *Mihir-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th September, the *Akhbār-i-Ālum* (Meerut), of the 4th idem, and the *Naiyār-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 5th idem, express disapproval of the orders issued by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan, for the use of a particular form of dress by all boarders at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. The first two papers chiefly condemn the measure on the ground that it will add to the cost of education at the College, which is already rather too heavy, and thus prevent men of small means from sending their sons to the College; while the third one considers the dress prescribed as opposed to the Musalman religion, and observes that orthodox Musalmans like to wear that form of dress which was used by their prophet.

MIHIR-I-NIMROZ.  
7th September 1894.

Dress prescribed for the boarders at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh.



## IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

AKHBAR-I-ISLAM.  
8th September 1894.

26. A local correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Islām* (Agra), of the 8th September, complains that the by-lane which is situated to the south of and is connected by a steep incline with the road between Kinari Bazar and the Thomason Hospital is in a very bad state. It is difficult to drive or walk up or down the incline, which had better be extended a few yards and made less precipitous. A good *pacca* drain should be built for the surplus water falling from the stand-post, and sweepers forbidden to throw dirty water in the by-lane which should also be provided with two or three lamps. Some men have put up two Municipal lamps at their houses, one at each end; whilst some entire lanes have not a single lamp.

Bad state of a by-lane at the Agra city.

URDU AKHBAR.  
4th September 1894.

27. The *Urdu Akhbār* (Bareilly), of the 4th September, complains that the streets and lanes of the Bareilly city are in a very neglected state which is rendered much worse by a shower of rain.

Neglected state of the streets of the Bareilly city.

PRAYAG SAMACHAR.  
6th September 1894.

28. The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 6th September, refers to the sale of a cow by a Hindu, living in Ghasiari-tola, Allahabad, with the assistance of his two caste-fellows, to a butcher for Rs. 13, and observes that their other caste-fellows, hearing of the sale, held a panchait and decided to recover the cow. The butcher demanded Rs. 55 for the cow; but when the amount was offered, he said that the cow was not in his possession. According to the Hindu religion all the three Hindus who are responsible for the sale are guilty of cow-killing.

Sale of a cow by a Hindu to a butcher at Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD : } PRIYA DAS, M. A.,  
The 17th September 1894. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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